(Continued from fourth page.)

unlawful proceedings. If only one man out of every hundred should be a thief, and the other ninetynine should not restrain them, by legislation or otherwise, this minority of thieves would be able to ateal all the property in the community. If socie-ties were formed in Massachusetts to steal property in Connecticut, or New York, the Legislature and people of the State would doubtless take steps to restrain them. This is done even with reference to foreigh countries, to prevent war between them .--American citizens are punished for going into Cana-

da to disturb that British community.

If societies were formed in Canada for a similar purpose, and were, in fact, to steal an equal amount of property from New England, New York, Ohio, and other northern States, to what is carried away by the Abolitionists from the South, we should be involved in a war with Great Britain in less than six months What would be the feeling of those border States, if Canadian orators should boast that their societies had robbed them of \$45,000,000 worth of their property, just as they now say they hold that value of southern runaway slaves? But men who combine to plunder the people of the southern States, so far from being punished, are, in many of the free States, encouraged by the legisla-

Daring the last session, the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] introduced a proposition for additional legislation to prevent the foreign or African slave trade to the United States. In 1808, Congress passed laws to prohibit that trade, and since that time, a period of more than fifty years, as far as I know or have reason to believe, the law has been violated but in a single instance. What other law on your statute-book has been so well kept? I repeat, what law has Congress ever passed, which there was a temptation to violate, that has been so well observed? That it was not broken often, is not owing to any want of opportunity. 'Northern, as well as foreign ships, have been engaged in the trade, and the extent of the southern coast affords much greater facilities for the introduction of slaves than does the Island of Cuba, into which large numbers are annually carried. This law has not been broken, simply because the people of the South were that portion is assessed.

not willing to violate it. Now, sir, let me state a

The Bunner further six case for the consideration of the Senate. Suppose. instead of what has actually occurred, the State of Georgia, where some negroes were landed, and a number of other southern States, had passed the strongest laws which could be devised to defeat the act of Congress forbidding the African slave trade, and encouraging that traffic by all the means in their power; suppose, further, that southern Senators, and other prominent public men, had, in their speeches, earnestly recommended the violation of the law of Congress, and that all through the South money was subscribed and associations formed to defeat the law, and provide facilities by railroad or otherwise for the introduction of Africans, and mobs gotten up to overpower the United States marshals, could not a hundred negroes have been imported for every one that the Abolitionists have stolen ?-Yes, with a shore-line of more than ten thousand miles, millions might have been imported. This proceeding would have been a violation of the laws of the United States, just like that which has occurred with reference to the fugitive slave law. In the case supposed, however, the southern men would have had greatly the advantage on the score both of political economy and morality. They might have said, with truth, that the negroes imported from Africa added to the production and wealth of the United States, while those carried North by the Abolitionists were generally converted into idle vagrants. It might also have been said that African savages were by being brought to the United States partially civilized, and not only made more intelligent and moral, but also christianized in large numbers; while the negroes carried to the North become so worthless and so vicious, that many of the States there were seeking to exclude them by legislation, as communities do the plague and other contagious And the Senator from New York, who has declared that it is a religious duty of the people of the North to violate the fugitive slave law, and urged them, instead of delivering up the runaway negroes, to protect and defend them as they do their paternal gods, stands up in the face of the American Senate and complains of violation of the laws against the African slave trade! Was there ever such an

(Concluded on second page.)

has fully indorsed the incendiary and revolutionary

doctrines of the Helper book, as a large majority of

the members of his party in the House have done.

#### For the Standard. AD VALOREM TAXATION.

Mg. Holden: The article in the Salisbury "Banner," after showing that in his opinion, the overseer paying \$6 to the State out of a salary of \$600, had no right to complain, because his employer paid \$67 on a gross income of \$5,000, and on property worth at least \$37,000, very complacently at tempts to prove that four-fifths of the taxes paid into the Treasury, are paid by slave-holders, and that if it were not for slave-holders, nime-tenths of the merchants would be compelled to shut up shop. If this were so, and we deny it, it does not prove anything against an ad valorem system of taxation. The advocates of our present system have fallen into the great error that all the slave-owners are opposed to taxing property according to its value. The most violent opponents of the ad valorem system, that we have as yet found, are non-slaveholders; and many men we know, who are in favor of it, own large slave properties, and are foolish enough to think that they have no right to ask a discrimination in their own favor-and that contending that such a discrimination is right, is a poor way to popularize the institution itself.

We deny that four-fifths of the taxes are paid by slave-owners, and submit the following figures from the last census, and ask your readers to make up their own opinion:

In 1850, there were in North-Carolina 28,303 slave-owners, owning 288,548 slaves. The total white population was 553,028: consequently there were 524,725 people in the State not slave owners. However, say the families of the latter should be deducted, and take from the number 100,000 menthis would leave 424,725 non-slaveholders. Now I ask any one, who has even a superficial knowledge of society in our State, and of the status of our population in regard to property, if they believe that the 424,725 white people only pay four-fifths of the taxes, and that their custom is worthless to nine out of ten of our merchants? Under our ad valorem system they would pay infinitely more than that,-Again: in 1850, there were 81,989 farmers in the State, besides whites engaged in the mechanic arts, and various other branches of productive industry. Deduct slave-owners as being all farmers, and they are not, would leave 53,686 farmers. They employ on an average one laborer beside themselves: there could not be less than 125,000 grown laborers— Working-Men. Yet, in the face of these facts, the

Banner" argues thus: "Let us look a little more minutely into this subject. Edgecombe county, with slave labor, produces 20,000 bags of cotton annually, worth, at the estimated price put upon cotton by the Address, one million of dollars. Now, if Edgecombe yields one million from slave labor, we think it will be considered a moderate estimate to say that all the other counties in the State yield twenty-nine millions more—thirty in all. Now, will any one pretend that free labor, exclusively, in North Carolina, sends into market as much as two millions of dollars worth of produce? It certainly falls short of this amount." This conclusion we repel; and ask your readers if they believe that the 424,725 free laborers, as the

Banner" calls them, only produce for market one fifteenth part of the articles sent there, and that the 288,548 slave laborers produce the remaining fourteen-fifteenths? Is not a bare statement of the proposition enough to prove the entire fallacy of the "Banner's" conclusions? That paper having, by such arguments as we have noticed, satisfied itself that the 28,308 slave-owners

paid four-fifths of the taxes, very naturally, in its contempt for the 424,725 white citizens who paid only the other fifth, triumphantly adds: "We ask again, what grievance oppresses the Working Men" of the Wake Association? How much taxes do each and all of them pay? The ex-

# Weekly

Vol. XXVI.—No. 5.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNE: DAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 1297.

it, as in this way only can they see the extent of the grievance complained of. Will the list be forth-

We most humbly ask, if the doctrine distinctly enunciated in the above, that "the extent of the grievance can only be measured by the amount of taxes paid," is to be the platform of those opposed to ad valorem taxation, -does the Register and the Press of this city, in copying the article with special commendation, endorse it? Our only answer to such an anti-republican sentiment-worthy of the ministers of Charles I in their most violent assaults upon the rights and liberties of the people—is the following extract from the message of Gov. Swain to the Legislature in 1834:

"The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconven-

Sec. 1 of our Declaration of Rights, which we commend to the special attention of those who have so far forgotten the principles of our government as to advocate the doctrine above quoted, reads thus; "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Yet we are told, because they pay but a small portion of the taxes, they have no right to complain as to the manner in which

The Banner further says: "This Address assails violently both of the last Revenue Laws-both of them being the work of the Democratic party, and for which that party is responsible to the public. On this account we defend them. They are not perfect, it is true, such laws rarely are-but perhaps they are the best that could be formed under the circumstances. They do not, however, contain the glaring defects charged by the Working Men's" Address.'

This we deny positively. In the Address occurs the following paragraph, and every one who has read it, knows that there is not one word in the whole of it, inconsistent with the declarations con-

"It is not our object to call in question the inten-tions of shose who first gave to North-Carolina her present revenue system; nor to arraign before the public these who, adhering to the unjust principles upon which that system is founded, without material modifications in the several tax bills heretofore passed, havefinconsiderately, we are willing to allow-grievously oppressed a large class of their fel-low-edizens. The former, we shall ever venerate for their patriatism, their many sacrifices, and their unselfish devotion to their country's good. Nor is our respect for their wisdom lessened in the smallest degree by our desire to reform a financial policy, which, to say the fathers of our State intended to be for all time and the same under all circumstances, would detract much from that foresight and wisdom we have been taught to believe peculiarly characterized their acts of legislation. The determination of our legislators in the recent sessions of the General Assembly, to preserve the faith and credit of the State under all circumstances and at all hazards, we cannot too much admire; however widely we may differ as to the sources and the manner from and in which the necessary revenue for that object can be best and most easily raised."

It is shown in that Address, that our present system commenced in 1784, and it is against the system entirely that any complaints are made. Now if gentlemen desire to defend the system, let them so, and in so doing, there is no use in impugning the motives of those who think the system oppressexhibition? I repeat, was the like ever seen since

the creation of the world? I may use strong lan-Mr. Holden: Your readers well know that in guage, but truth demands it. That Schator, too, the whole of this matter we have endeavored to discuss this subject upon its merits. Our motives have been called in question—our position misrepresented-our fealty to the land of our birth questioned. and our honest poverty ridiculed. We care for none of this, because it satisfies us that those engaged in it have no other arguments in favor of the position they occupy. Free speech is not yet so trammelled by party associations, as to prevent a citizen from saying what he thinks on any subject. When attacked, we shall defend ourselves, provided we consider it necessary to do so.

Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1860.

For the Standard.

AD VALOREM TAXATION.

Mr. Holden:-As the columns of the Standard have been opened to the discussion of ad ratorem taxation, without any comments from you for or against, and as the resolutions and address of the Wake County Workingmen's Association have been followed up by articles over the signature of "A Native," in lavor of the system, it is but just to the people of the State that others who differ in opinion may be heard, or who, as you no doubt do, think with me that this is not an appropriate time for the discussion of local questions when the public mind is so absorbed with national questions. When the Union is in danger, and its friends are engaged in devising means for its preservation,-when even the address referred to is perverted and commented on to prove that the "irrepressible conflict" is commencing with us, which we all know to be untrue as respects its authors,-I say at such a time we

The truth is, the people of North-Carolina have probably never been as much united as at present since the adoption of the federal Constitution. The old strife between the East and West was happily adinsted in 1885. By the compromise as then adopted in the Constitution, the extension of a great central railroad through the State was looked to as the means of equalizing taxation and representation in the Senate; and in that respect may be said to form a part of the compromise. It has already extended from the ocean to within sight of the Blue Ridge mountains, and the work may be said to be in progress to their lofty summit. In a few years the sound of the whistle and the neigh of the iron horse will be echoed through the valley of the French Broad; and when that Road is completed, and our people are brought together to spend their summers in the cool breezes of the mountains, you will then hear no East and no West, but all for the good old North State, in whose defence all will be ready to "pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.'

Newbern Progress.

THE YANKEES FOR HUMBURG FOREVER .- A thousand and one subterfuges will be resorted to by the down easters to heal the indignation of the Southern people at recent outrages. We received on Monday night from a friend in New York, two specimens of calico, manufactured at Lowell for the Spring trade. Neither of them will "make up" half as well as our home manufactured goods, nor prove half as serviceable. On one of the specimens there is a figure of two hands clasped, surrounded by the words, "The This is humbug number one and is a good catch, and one that will tell upon our Southern people when the merchants shall have received their Spring purchases. The other specime has a figure in the centre of which are the "The Constitution must be preserved." This is humbug number two; and though the manufacturers of these fabrics are nigger worshippers and freedom shrickers they will be enriched by unusually large sales during the present season to Southern dealers, who, when the Spring opens, will divide it out to niggers and white folks at 10 cents a yard.—

An ice making machine has been patented which is worked by a steam engine. In an experienced trial, it froze several bottles of sherry, and produced

## Morth-Carolina Standard WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY-Two Dollars per annum avariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TO CLUBS:

All pipers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Terms of Advertising in the Semi-Weekly

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amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding firelines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$6 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both pa

Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. Only a limited number of advertisements will be admitted into the Weekly. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until forbid.

### The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1860.

W. W. HOLDEN, STATE PRINTER, AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Nationality of the Democracy.

The Register says "the Raleigh Standard is con-

stantly striving to humbug its readers by telling them that the only hope for the South is in the ascendency of the national Democratic party." Now, the Standard never attempts to humbug or

deceive its readers. It leaves humbug and deception to the Register. That paper subsists politically by humbuggery and misrepresentation. It could not subsist otherwise, for the feeling and the judgment of the country are against its course. Its denunciations of the national Democracy are disapproved of by at least one-half of its own friends, while the Democrats themselves are not at all troubled by its course, because they know the habit the other to-morrow, and because they know also that its attacks upon them furnish the best evidence that

We lack space to-day to go into the proofs of the nationality of the Democracy, but we will call the Register's attention to one or two facts. In the first place the national Democratic party is recognized everywhere, both in this country and in Europe, as the only great antagonist of the sectional black Republican party. In the second place, it holds its national Conventions as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States, which the black Republicans cannot do; and it generally elects its candates for President as Democrats, -- and we know that the Register's party in its best days never could elect any of its candidates as Whigs. In the third place, the Democratic party has a President who maintains the absolute equality of the slaveholding with the non-slaveholding States, and whose opinions on the subject of slavery are as sound as those of the Editor of the Register and those with whom he acts in the Southern States.

When the Register meets these three facts we will give him the fourth one.

The Register would do more for itself, for the country, and for the cause of good government, if, instead of abusing the national Democratic party, it would turn its batteries against the black Repub-

As the question of the relations between th North and South does not and should not involv party feeling, we are glad to find two of the leadin opposition prints in the State approving Gov. Ellis' course in relation to an extra session. We plan this approval of his course by the Register and Ol server on record, as follows:

No Extra Session .- We are very glad Gov. Ell' has declined to call an extra session of the Legisl ture, and are sure that a vast majority of the peop' of the State will approve of his refusal to do so .-Raleigh Register.

The Governor having thus decided the question there is no longer a reason why we should withhol the expression of our gratification that he has decic ed it wisely .- Fayetteville Observer.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND .- A late number of the Mount Vernon Record says:

"We are happy to hear of another remittance t the Association from the Hon. H. W. Miller, of Releigh, as the proceeds of his lectures since July .-The perseverance of this gentlemen in the cause h has so warmly espoused, merits all the thanks the Association so gracefully bestow. The following a

list of the receipts: July. From St. Mary's School, Oct. From Henderson, Granville Co. 58 00 Oct. From State Fair at Raleigh, Dec. From Tarboro', Subscription by Miss E. P. Owen, Bladen 30 00

VIRGINIA.-The Legislature of Virginia has passe an act appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose of etablishing an armory and of providing means for defending the State. A resolution is now pending to appoint a joint committee of eighteen to repor such action as may be advisable in response to th views of South-Carolina, as announced to that bod by Col. Memminger.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has beeinterpolating in the proceedings of the House fo. several days past, such expressions as these: "Rop er A. Pryor, the filthy liar and calumniator, of Vir ginia, made no speech to-day." The "freedom c the press" covers no such conduct as this. Bennett'. reporters should be promptly expelled from th

Mexico.-A battle was recently fought near Co lima, Mexico, between Miramon and the Liberals,

If the author of the communication in the Daily Press, over the signature of "Wake," will furnish us with his name his communication shall appear, as requested, in the Standard. Our only reason for asking for the name of the author is to know certainly if the communication is real and in good

Standard.

While we have uniformily declined to discuss the question of ad valorem, and while we have regretted and still regret the unpleasant feeling which the discussion has occasioned, we have at the same time given our correspondents a hearing for and against it. We have copied nothing of our own accord on the subject. The first communication which appeared in the Standard on the subject was against avalorem. We were subsequently requested by correspondent to discuss the question, which we do clined to do; and the same correspondent afterward engaged in a controversy with Mr. Bledsoc, vermuch, as we have reason to know, against the wishes of that gentleman.

We have our own opinions on this and all othe questions, but we respectfully submit that we mus be the judge as to when and how we will announce these opinions. We have never claimed the righ to make tests for the Democratic party, and we hav never advocated any change in the fundamental lav which had not been recommended or sanctioned by the party in Convention.

It would do no good to complain of the injustic with which we have been treated on this subject .-It does not follow; because we are the friend c " Workingmen" of all conditions and occupations is society, that we are opposed to the interests of oth er portions of the people. We know no classe: among our citizens, and we are the friend of every interest and of all North-Carolina. We do not be long to the Wake County Workingmen's Associa tion, nor have we attended any of its meetings; bu we respect the men who compose it, and we will no close our columns against their proceedings. It shall never be said of us that we have turned our back on

Yet, we repeat, no one living is more opposed than we are to any "movement to initiate a fresh agication throughout the State, to awaken controversies, local jealousies, and to give force to all the fancied antagonisms of class or occupation."

Our fidelity to the institution of domestic slavery is not to be impeached by articles copied from the National Era. We have contended for nearly seventeen years for the rights of North-Carolina as a slaveholding State; and we will be ready, in the event of Seward's election, to dissolve every tie that binds North-Carolina to the Union. Will those who have intimated that we would array the nonslaveholder against the slaveholder, walk with us into that fire which a disruption of these States wil kindle? Will they be found, if that day arrives-which may God avert!-as far in front. fighting for North-Carolina, as the workingmen of Raleigh, who have been held up as untrue to their native land?

We are still willing to publish communications for and against ad valoress, and we are willing to publish for the Workingmen's Association; but we must say, in all candor and kindness, that we think the discussion should cease. For our own part, we do not expect to please every body. We will do just what we consider right, and then leave the consequences to take care of themselves. The harmony of the Democratic party, always important, is at this time of paramount importance. Let no differences about men, no jealousies of sections, no disputes about the past, no side issues or new party tests be interposed to distract or divide us in this day of peril. Let us bend all our energies to the great work of uniting our people and preparing them for the approaching crisis. Let all our thoughts be directed to the best means of preserving the Union according to the Constitution, and, failing in that, to the best means for saving the South. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

#### The Revenue Law.

The following correspondence, published at ,th request of Mr. Comptroller Brogden, contains th opinion of the Attorney General on an importat. point in the Revenue law. The Clerks will perceiv that they are to make out their tax lists according to the old assessment of real estate.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 20, 1860. W. A. Jenkins, Esq., Attorney General:

DEAR SIR: I have to request your opinion as to whether it is the duty of the County Court Clerks to make out their Tax Lists this year upon the old or new assessments of real estate. There should be a uniformity in raising revenue

throughout the State, and the Clerks should have definite information upon this subject. Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't., C. H. BROGDEN, Compt'r.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24, 1860.

C. H. Brogden, Enq., Compt. My DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th instant has just been received, and I hasten to reply. You desire my opinion as to "whether the County Court Clerks are to make out the Tax Lists of their respective counties for the present year upon the old assessment upon real estate, or on the new assessment required to be made by a Board of Valuation,

under an Act of the last General Assembly."

I am of opinion that the Clerks will have to make out the Tax Lists according to the old assessment. It is wholly impracticable for, them to be governed by the new assessment and comply with other provisions of the late Revenue Law. The 15th section of the Act entitled Revenue, requires the County Board of Valuation not to complete the duties imposed upon them until the first Monday in April: when that is done, and not till then, the 16th section requires them to return the list of the district Boards of Valuation, as by them revised and corrected, to the Clerk of the County Court. The first Monday of April is as early as the Clerk can get the list; by reference to the 49th sec., Schedule A., the Clerk of the County Court is required, on or be-fore the first day of April, (which is before the first Monday in April) to deliver to the Sheriff of the county a fair and accurate copy, in alphabetical or-der, of the Tax Lists, which shall contain the public tax, and the taxes imposed by the Justices of the County Court, designating the separate amount due from each subject of taxation, and extend the aggregate amount due from each person; and if he fails, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. This he cannot do; for the new assessment is not completed until after the time when he is required to furnish the list to the Sheriff. There is a still further difficulty in the way of using the new assessment. The Justices of the Peace in the several counties are compelled to levy the taxes for county purposes before the first Monday in April; this they could not well do without the lists, which they cannot

The House still Unorganized. The House of Representatives is still unorgani zed, though some six weeks have elapsed since the members assembled in Washington. Only one vote for Speaker has been taken for a week past.

This condition of things may well excite the serious attention of the country. It is not the want of legislation, or the inconvenience or loss which any portion of our citizens may experience on account of this want, that so deeply concerns the country, but it is the spirit of violent and deadly antagonism between sections which is thus revealed, and which, instead of diminishing as the result of votes and discussions, appears to increase in volume and intensity. It is true the House may organize on any day, but its organization at all, in its present condition, is barely possible. The best informed public men at Washington are in doubt as to whether an organization can be effected with the materials of which the House is composed. The black Re publicans are just now urging the plurality or minority rule, but Southern members have determined that that rule shall not be adopted. Meanwhile the Republicans adhere tenacionsly to their nominee, Sherman, and seem determined that the House shall submit to an endorser of the Helper book as Speaker, or none. So far as the Democrats are concerned, they have exhausted all their efforts as a party to organize the House. Starting with a true man (Mr. Bocock) for Speaker, they have abandoned him and repeatedly changed their candidate, in the hope that all the South Americans would unite with them in their efforts to defeat Sherman; but in this they have been disappointed. They have gone farther than this and voted for South Americans, but even here they have not been sustained by all the South Americans.

The Democrats have thus far refused, and we think very properly refused to vote for Mr. Gilmer. We do not believe Mr. Gilmer desires to see the House organized until his "Union party" project shall have received all the strength it can from the present disorganised condition of things. Mr. Gilmer is thinking of his party and of his own future promotion. He has not yet given the first vote for a Democrat for Speaker, and the probability is that he never will vote for a Democrat. And yet his friends in this State are very modestly calling on the Democrats to vote for him.

What is to be the end of the contest for Speaker it is impossible to predict.

More Encouragement.-We return our thanks to Mr. Raiford Fulgham, at Wilson Postoffice, for a club of fourteen subscribers; and to Mr. J. R. Stancil', Falkland, Pitt, for a club of eight. Our list is in creasing quite as rapidly in the East as it is in the

The recent speech of Senator Douglas on the John Brown raid and the "irrepressible conflict," is spoken of by Washington correspondents and others in high terms.

On Monday last, Senator Douglas addressed the Senate at length on his resolutions in reference to the suppression of invasions of the slaveholding States. The Senate was crowded to hear him. Mr. Douglas took the ground that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws giving the President power to use he naval and military forces of the government to repel invasions between different States, and also to make it criminal to enter into conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory, with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government. its peace, its citizens, its property or its institutions -such offences to be punished by indictment in the United States courts, and confinement in the prisons or penitentiaries of the State or Territory where the conspiracies might be formed. He said the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the republican party, as explained and enforced in their platform, partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress,
Mr. Fessenden replied to Mr. Douglas, denying

that the Republican party were responsible for Brown's Virginia raid, and advocated legislation to prevent similar occurrences. He said he thought Mr. Douglas was influenced by ulterior motives in making this speech at this time, when the subject was in the hands of an able committee, appointed to investigate the affair. Mr. Douglas responded, defending the institution

of slavery, and denouncing the Republicans. Mr. Toombs obtained the floor, and the Senate

In the House, on the same day, Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, spoke at length on the state of the House and the country. He said the House presented to the people of the country a scene which has but one parallel in history. The House had been in session seven weeks, and although ballot after ballot had been taken, no Speaker had been elected and no organization effected, while the great interests of the country had been totally neglected. The Democratic, South American and Anti-Lecompton parties, all professing to stand in an attitude hostility to the Republicans, should unite to defeat the candidate of the latter. The Democrats have manifested every disposition to unite with the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites on a national basis, until their spirit of conciliation has been ex-hausted. The South Americans had presented Mr. Gilmer, who could never be acceptable to him. Mr. Gilmer, if elected, must be supported by some of the Republicans, and he would therefore vote for no man who commended himself to the consideration of that party. He did not doubt Mr. Gilmer's lovalty to the South, but objected to his political conduct. Rather than the nominee of the Republican party should be elected, a man who had received no vote from fifteen of the States of this Union, rather than his State and section should be dishonored by the election of Mr. Sherman, he would repeat the declaration of Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, "let discord reign here forever!" He proceeded to give the history, origin and progress of the present aspect of the slavery question, which prevents the organiza-

tion of the House. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, made a discursive and humorous speech, referring to the Scriptures, and drawing therefrom the inference that all good citizens should obey the laws. It was the advice of the Apostles not to overturn the existing government; their mission was to search the hearts of wicked men. He remarked that we are the happiest people on the face of the globe, and pointed to the folly of becoming unnecessarily excited among ourselves. He said, in the course of his remarks, that Senator Seward had never said anything so offensive to the South as had George Washington, who ex-pressed the hope that slavery would be abolished throughout the United States.

When he had concluded the House adjourned: In the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, spoke at length on the slavery question. He charged that the black Republican party are seeking to overturn the Constitution by the election of a Republican President. As it regards secession, he said that the South should not wait for overt acts, but nect the enemy at the threshold, and drive him back or tear down the pillars of the tent of the grievance can only be measured by the amount of taxes paid. We challenge these gentlements to produce a list of their members, with the amount of taxes paid by each. Let the public see the size of a cubic foot, when the blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every tun of coal put into the will do without the lists, which they cannot in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 700 get until the first Monday in April.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

WILL A. JENKINS.

WILL A. JENKINS.

In the Pouse, on the same dir, Mr. Corwin, made, a speech intended to be concliniony. No vote was taken for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1860.

SENATE. - Mr. Wilson made a speech to-day. House.—Mr. Keitt, during a strong Southern speech, said, "the South should prepare for a disolution of the Union; if dissolution did not come, then the South will have shown a wise precaute Mr. Ashmore introduced a resolution to expel the reporters of the New York Herald from the reporters' gallery. He exonerated firem, however, from cen-sure, but showed that Bennett had interpolated in the House proceedings that Mr. Pryor was a fifthy liar and libeller. Mr. Ashmore subsequently with-drew his resolution. Mr. Etheridge made a humorous speech, promising that if gentlemen cease to talk for two weeks, the House would be organized before the end of that time. The House then sated for Speaker, with the following result: Sherman 105, Bocock 51, Smith, of N. C., 26. Whole number of votes 215; necessary to a choice 108. The rest were scattering. The House then adjourn-

In Chatham county, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Headen, by the Rev. Amos Weaver, Mr. James A. Crutchfield, of Alamance, to Miss Observer and Patriot please copy.

In Smithfield, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., Helen, infant daughter of Mary A. and Henry II. Hobbs.

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Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE .- COMMITTED TO JAIL.

NEGRO MAN, CALLING HIMSELF HENRY HAGEN, was taken up and committed to the Jail of HAGEN, was taken up and committed to the Jail of Crasen county, at Newbern, on the 21st January, 1859, as a runaway Said boy is well built, stout and likely, copper colored complexion, five feet eight inches high, and about thirty-five years of age. Has no mark or scar visible save one on his right hand. The negro save he was born and raised in Plymouth, that he has been living near Wilmington for 10 or 12 years past, and that he came from there to Newbern. The boy Hagen claims to be free, but on suspicion that he is a dare he has been taken up and committed to Jail as above mentioned; and this notice is to call upon the, owner to come toward, buy the roes, and to call upon the owner to come toward, pay chirges, and take him away; or if he be free, let some one capable of

A. C. LATHAM, Sh'ff.

THE WESTERN HARP. COLLECTION OF SUNDAY MUSIC: CONSIST. A ing of Sacred Wo ds adapted to Classic and Popular Airs, and arranged for the Piano-Fo te. Words by Mrs. M. S. B. DANA SHINDLER, author of the Aorthern and Southern Hurp, dec. In boards, \$1. Cloth, \$1 50. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

January 27, 1840.

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JNO. M. GALLAWAY. Late of Rockingham, N. C.,

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November 11, 1859. 97-wiy

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For Circulars, &c., apply to the Principal, GEO. W. NEAL.

December 18, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA WASHING TON COUNTY - Courtof Equity, Fall Term, 1857.—W. A. Littlejohn, Adm'r., vs. Joseph Beasley and als. Original Bill.

Original Bill.

It appearing to the Court that Joseph Beastey, one of the defendants, is not a resident of the State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raisigh "Standard," commanding him to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Washington, in Plymouth, on the 2d Monday in March next, to plead, answer or denum to and bill, or judgment are confused will be entered around him.

Dec. 26, 1859. (Pr. Adv. \$6 67).) 1—wet.\*